

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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4.....	23,504	18.....	25,550
5.....	23,715	19.....	25,012
6.....	24,152	20.....	25,270
7.....	24,030	21.....	25,132
8.....	23,873	22.....	25,134
9.....	24,000	23.....	24,830
10.....	24,607	24.....	25,602
11.....	20,150	25.....	24,453
12.....	28,800	26.....	20,917
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

presence this 30th day of April, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

Accidents will happen even in the best

regulated navy.

For the latest reliable war news

every one in this vicinity must look to

The Bee.

There is still disagreement as to the

politics of Admiral Dewey, but all agree

as to the quality of his courage.

There may be satisfaction in knowing

that the mustering-in process takes more

time than will the mustering-out process

after it is all over.

As usual, the local gamblers' organ

rushes to the defense of the blacks on

trial for felony in the district court.

Same old story. Birds of a feather.

You can buy rumors of war at 2 cents

a rumor, with columns of fakes thrown

in. But when you want reliable news

of the war The Bee is cheap at 5 cents a

copy.

The United States government is paying

its employees in gold. If we go on

at this rate the gold standard will ruin

the people sure, or at least the people

who live by denouncing the government.

It is said that Japan once offered

Spain \$200,000,000 for the Philippines.

If Japan should want to reopen negotia-

tions for the purchase of the islands

it would first have to find a new party

to treat with.

Uncle Sam sent imported reindeer to

Alaska for the relief of the penned-up

gold seekers, but home grown mules

will be entrusted with the supplies for

the penned-up Cubans. This ought to

prove the superiority of the mule over

the reindeer.

Western railroads may be depended

on to do their share of inducing the

army of sightseers who usually go

to Europe to visit the western portion

of the United States, where there are

as many pretty and instructive things

to be seen as in any country.

The exposition is so near the point

of completion that no amount of sand-

bagging can injure it. In essential

features it exceeds the highest expecta-

tions of the people. To see it is to be-

lieve that it has never been equaled

save in one instance in America.

The soldier boys would much prefer

that the state regiments be kept to-

gether and not sent to one part of the

earth and another to a distant island,

but soldiers are taught obedience to

superior orders and there will be no

sulking in the tents when orders come.

The great majority of saloon keepers

prefer and try to run their places in an

orderly and law-abiding manner. The

saloon keeper who persists in turning

his place into a gambling resort and

openly defying the law with or without

police protection simply brings odium

upon the entire class and the sooner

they are reeducated by respectable

liquor dealers the better for all con-

cerned.

After years of suspense the supreme

court of the United States has decided

that the Iowa law prohibiting the trans-

portation of liquors into and across the

state is unconstitutional. Inasmuch as

there is practically no hindrance to the

traffic in liquor in Iowa, the decision is

little more than a literary curiosity.

But it sets the mark for other states

that have not gone through the disas-

trous experiences of Iowa.

It has been shown by the figures that

the people drink more beer in a time

of national excitement than in years

when there is nothing to cause people

to get together and talk politics, war or

business. On the supposition that the

people of the United States will continue

their deep interest in the war all

through the year, the Treasury depart-

ment expects to derive \$35,000,000 re-

venue from the increased tax on beer.

People who do not want the Treasury

department to be disappointed will go

## A LARGE ARMY FOR CUBA.

The large order which has been given by the War department for army rifles indicates an intention to send a very strong military force into Cuba at once. The wisdom of doing this is obvious. There is no exact information as to the strength of the Spanish forces. There have been various estimates, ranging from 60,000 to more than double that number. The probability is that Spain has approximately 80,000 fighting men in Cuba, including the volunteers, which constitute more than one-third of this force. It is the understanding that this army is as a whole not well officered or well disciplined, but manifestly it would not be good military judgment to act upon this idea. There are trained soldiers in command of the Spaniards and there are veterans in the ranks. That they fall far below the highest standard of military proficiency is doubtless true, but it would be a serious mistake to proceed upon the assumption that they are entirely destitute of fighting qualities. There has been nothing in their experience in Cuba, it is true, to stimulate martial spirit or foster patriotism. Hardly have soldiers fired worse than the Spanish army in Cuba. But all statements agree that they are eager to meet Americans in battle and that they are confident of their ability to win. No effort, we may be sure, has been spared on the part of the officers to inspire the rank and file of the army with this feeling.

Moreover, the Spanish army is well entrenched and it is to be supposed will do most of its fighting from behind fortifications or from positions of its own choice supported by fortifications. Everybody at all familiar with military operations knows what this means. An attacking force is at a great disadvantage and success mainly depends upon superior numbers. Of course our army may be able by investing the Spanish position about Havana to starve the enemy into offering battle outside of his fortifications, but even in that case our forces should be at least as strong as his in order to insure a decisive result. In short, from every point of view, if hostilities in Cuba are not to be protracted, it seems essential that there should be sent there a large force. According to the latest estimate the serviceable force of the insurgents does not exceed 25,000, with 15,000 more available if supplied with arms and ammunition. The real value of the insurgents, however, in military operations such as it is presumed the American commanders will carry on, is to be demonstrated. They have done very well in the sort of campaigning that has been carried on for the last three years, but whether they would show themselves good soldiers in attacking fortifications or in a pitched battle is a question. It is quite possible that in co-operation with American soldiers they would do so, but this cannot be taken for granted.

In the invasion of Cuba the American army should be strong enough to sweep everything before it, to render any serious reverse almost impossible and to make the war there short, sharp and decisive. We have the means at command to do this and faith in the ability and judgment of the military authorities leads the country to expect that it will be done.

## IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

The report that anarchy prevails in the Philippines and that the insurgents are uncontrollable is not incredible. Such a condition of affairs there was to have been expected and of course Admiral Dewey is not able to prevent it beyond the range of his guns. The American naval victory has undoubtedly inspired the insurgents with the hope that they will be permitted to get control and it is not surprising that they should take advantage of what they believe to be their opportunity to commit any sort of violence against the Spaniards, for whom they entertain a hatred quite as deep and intense as that which the Cubans feel toward their oppressors. If the situation in the Philippines is as reported it shows how great is the responsibility imposed upon the United States by its occupation of the islands. This government is bound to restore and maintain peace and order there and it is needless to say that the task is likely to prove exceedingly troublesome and expensive. Preparations are now making to send troops to that distant region. They will be needed and undoubtedly the sooner they can be got there the better for all interests. Admiral Dewey can doubtless hold his own in Manila bay and maintain order over a considerable territory, but he can do nothing to protect the interior from the violence and brutality of both Spaniards and insurgents. It may be found necessary to send almost as many United States soldiers to the Philippines as to Cuba, for in the former we may have to repress the insurgents as well as expel the Spaniards.

## ONE SPANISH SUCCESS.

The Spaniards have won their first success in the war, but it is not one from which they will derive any advantage or for which they can claim any glory. The result of the engagement off Cardenas on Wednesday, in which five of the officers and men of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed and as many wounded, was one of those incidents of war which are to be expected. Whether the attack by the American vessels was well advised is a matter for the naval authorities to determine, but at all events it was an exhibition of pluck and nerve worthy of American seamen. Having decided to act they went into the fight with vigor and dash and against large odds kept up the battle for an hour. The Spaniards, concentrating their fire, which was directed with more than their usual accuracy, upon the torpedo boat, disabled it and killed and wounded most of its men, who made a gallant fight as long as they could. There is regret for the dead and sympathy for the wounded, but the war is only begun and it is to be expected that before it shall have ended so minor a misfortune as this will hardly receive attention save from those who are personally bereaved.

## TWO EXPOSITION PROBLEMS.

The exposition management has overcome many obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable and has brought the enterprise to a point that assures its success as one of the greatest expositions ever projected for this or any other country. For this the executive committee, which has had the laboring part in financing, promoting and organizing the enterprise, is justly entitled to credit. At this stage, however, when the construction period is almost completed and the great task of active supervision of the daily operations on the grounds entered upon, the concentration of authority in a single competent head is conceded to be imperative. Whether this officer be called director general, general manager or general superintendent, he must be held responsible for the good order and efficiency of all the subordinates and employees on the grounds. No man can perform this duty without full power to enforce his orders by summary dismissal, if necessary, of subordinates, incompetents and men guilty of dishonest practices. Any obstruction to the creation of such office is as subversive to the interests of the exposition as is any attempt to prevent the checking up of the exposition books by a competent expert accountant.

In other words, second only in importance to the appointment of a director general is the appointment of a controller or auditor entirely independent of both treasurer, secretary and any manager of the executive committee, just as the United States treasury is entirely independent of the treasurer and the secretary of the treasury himself.

It is a matter of grave concern to those informed of the fact that the so-called auditors of this great corporation have been simply clerks under the secretary, who is also practically acting treasurer. The fact that the books are being checked from day to day by a clerk called an auditor does not warrant the assumption that they are being audited in the true sense of the word. Although more than \$500,000 has been handled under this loose system, it is no reason why a reform should not be at once inaugurated when the gates are about to be opened with the expectation of receipts amounting to over \$1,000,000 coming in from various sources.

The appointment of an auditor by the full directory would materially strengthen the credit of the exposition and help the executive committee in its efforts to float a temporary loan. It would also relieve the executive committee from a grave responsibility which should not be imposed upon it.

## THE PEOPLE OF ST. JOSEPH DESERVE GREAT CREDIT FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAVE CARRIED OUT THEIR PROGRAM FOR A JUBILEE IN CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW STOCK YARDS AND PACKING HOUSES.

It is well to keep before the people that the cities of the unrivaled Missouri valley are entering upon a new era of prosperity greater than any ever before known, but there have been so many other celebrations and so much rejoicing. In spite of the excitement of hurrying to camps and bidding farewell to the boys, preparations for the jubilee in St. Joseph were successfully carried out. That it was a success is proof that the people never lose sight of the fact that industrial life is the basis of all national strength.

A library is being collected for the Iowa volunteers and it is expected the boys will carry the books along with them when they go to the front. Of course they are all polite and obliging and the books will go in their knapsacks, but if there is any hard marching in Florida or Cuba a second-hand book collector might do business following the trail of the army.

It has been established beyond dispute in open court that the saloon owned by one Henry Oerter was for over a month operated as an open gam-

bling resort with the knowledge and connivance of the police. The question is, When is the reform police board going to take action looking to the forfeiture of the liquor license it has issued for this lawless place?

## ISLANDS TO BEARS.

Any European nation daring anything in the island line after the present unpleasantness is over should address the United States State department—land bureau.

## THE HOME GUARD.

The United States is a resourceful nation. With half of its people gone to the Klondike and the other half heading for the coast, still remaining once to transact business of a large and increasing volume.

## COULDN'T FEASE IT.

Mr. Sagasta maintains that Spain's honor is unharmed, which is probably true. It would be pretty hard to make a dent in Spanish honor, which is thirteen inches thick and harveyed by occurrences like the Maine business.

## A PARTIAL SETTLEMENT.

In the harbor of Philadelphia there is one sunken war vessel; but in Manila Bay there war ships have gone to the bottom. The most villainous act of the century has been followed by the most unparalleled retributive punishment.

## CHEVETAR HAYARD OF SAILORS.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Admiral Dewey is a sailor. Hayard of sailors to refrain from firing upon a powerful shore battery because the crowded city of Manila was in exact range was as generous an act as ever honored a warrior in the heat of battle. The whole story of the engagement shows that the American commander, while not a sailor, was as good a sailor as any man in the world.

## SILVERING IN SPAIN.

By all laws of finance enacted by the free silverites, Spain, with its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals and with no considerable restriction on the manufacture of paper money, ought to be the most prosperous of nations. Yet just now gold is at a premium of over 114, and it takes 214 pesetas in currency to buy what is worth only 100 pesetas in gold.

## MANILA'S FINE PROPHET.

There is a sort of melancholy pleasure in recalling the loud-sounding proclamation in Manila that year and the next, and then was transferred to California for four years, and was at the Sierra Nevada camp. After that he was two years at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and then came to Washington as a member of General Miles' personal staff.

Wood is the sort of man who might be termed an "around sport" of the right sort. He is an adept at all athletic games, and when stationed in the south, not only played foot ball himself, but coached some of the crack southern college teams. He is a natural shot, one of the best on the frontier at the time he was there.

## THE IOWA DAY ORATOR.

Cedar Rapids Republican. Congressman Cousins is to be orator for Iowa day at the Omaha exposition. No made fitting choice could be made for Iowa day. Mr. Cousins is not only an orator second to none in the state, but he is pre-eminently fitted for such an occasion because he is an Iowa product all through. He is Iowa born, Iowa reared, Iowa educated. He knows Iowa by experience. His home is in Iowa, and his heart is in Iowa. He is a native son of the state, and it is good to have him in the shape of the dictionary of the Spanish academy.

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## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The examining surgeon's verdict tells many a would-be soldier that he is in a "before taking" condition. Captain Gridley of the Olympia, Captain Cousins of the Raleigh and Captain Wildes of the Boston, who fought together at Manila, were classmates at the naval academy, graduating in 1863. Gridley and Wildes roomed together.

A writer who assumes to know it all tells in a late magazine that "there is something Spanish in the Spaniard which he has inherited from his ancestors." There is a tip for the naval strategy board to work on.

Piper Findlater, the wounded hero of Dargal, who is now a patient at Netley hospital, in England, has received an offer of marriage from a lady who has an income of \$2,000 a year. He is a bachelor, but he is unequal to the administration of such a fortune.

Among dug-up things about Admiral Dewey is an impression of his hand taken by Dr. C. L. Perin, a palmist, of Washington, two years ago. Dr. Perin's reading of the lines on the hand tells which the Spaniards would have found useful if they could but have had it in time.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university has posted this bulletin: "Any student of this university entering the military or naval service of the government at this crisis will do so without detriment to his standing in the university and will have the best wishes of his teachers and associates."

Mrs. Robley D. Evans has a husband, "Fighting Bob," who commands the battleship Iowa; her brother, Captain C. H. Taylor, commands the Indiana; her son, Frank T. Evans, is a lieutenant upon the Massachusetts, and her nephew-in-law, C. C. Marsh, is an ensign on the New York; her two daughters, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Virginia Evans, and her niece, Hattie Taylor, have volunteered for trained nurses and are now taking a course of instruction at the hospital at Hampton.

When it seemed that fire in a San Francisco theater the other night would cause a panic in the audience, Mrs. Melba, the soprano, taking in the situation at a glance, nervously and walked deliberately across the stage, between the fire and the audience, "Don't move! I am nearer the flames than you!" This had the desired effect and she was highly praised afterward for her courage. She fell in a faint at the wings, but was not injured.

Five able-bodied Americans revealed themselves on board the British steamer Osborne when she was two days out from London. When Captain Retie demanded to know the reason therefor they said they wanted to come here to fight for their country and hadn't a cent to pay their way. Captain Retie is an Englishman, but he metaphorically patted them on the back, saw they were well cared for, and just before the steamer arrived at Philadelphia gave them a dinner, at which toast was drunk to the United States and England.

## MEN OF THE HOUR.

Lieutenant John C. Fremont, commander of the torpedo boat Porter, is a son of the old "Pathfinder," and has already displayed the family traits on the coast of Cuba. He showed the courage of the explorer by landing under the shadows of Havana forts and securing information desired by the commander of the blockading squadron. The exploit was fittingly complimented by Admiral Sampson. Lieutenant Fremont is a graduate of Annapolis, class of '72.

Dr. Leonard Wood, colonel of the Mounted Riflemen, better known as the Cowboy regiment, now rendezvousing at San Antonio, Tex., is an old army man, an expert horseman and can wield a rifle or a sabre as effectively as a scalpel. He is proficient in the science of surgery and will, when demanded, do some artistic carving on the living subjects of his majesty in Cuba. The doctor did some pretty hard campaigning with the regulars in the southwest from 1880 to 1888. Going into the campaign in 1880, he joined in the Apache campaign as a civilian and soon won the title of the "fighting doctor" by his great courage and endurance. He joined the regular army in June, 1888, and at once took the field against the Indians in Arizona. From then until March, 1887, the troops were in the field, and during that time Colonel Wood was with them, making three long trips into Mexico, two of them being more than 2,000 miles in length. The first two years of his duty in Arizona he was under Crook, and was in the field pretty much all the time.

In the Geronimo campaign under Miles Colonel Wood was in command of the infantry for a considerable part of the time, and also of scouts. It was during a portion of this campaign, when the heat in the southwest was so terrific that the men suffered in their undisciplined and all the officers except Wood and one other broke down, that he found himself at the head of a portion of the army. During this time he and his men covered 1,500 miles on foot and about 1,000 miles on horseback. About three weeks after his trip had been completed five of the Indians who had been captured escaped. Wood took eight picked men and started after them. He and his little command were gone four months before they returned with their Indians. The search carried them into the heart of Mexico. They went as far as the Yaqui valley, down in the state of Sinaloa, into the heart of a mountainous region, which was as unsettled and uninhabited as were the mountainous regions of the west before the gold discoveries.

Wood had an active part in the Apache Kid outbreak in 1888. He remained in Arizona that year and the next, and then was transferred to California for four years, and was at the Sierra Nevada camp. After that he was two years at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and then came to Washington as a member of General Miles' personal staff.

Wood is the sort of man who might be termed an "around sport" of the right sort. He is an adept at all athletic games, and when stationed in the south, not only played foot ball himself, but coached some of the crack southern college teams. He is a natural shot, one of the best on the frontier at the time he was there.

Now comes Ohio, seeking to pluck from the pulsing blow of Vermont the laurel wreath bestowed upon the state by its favored son, Admiral George Dewey. Ohio claims him as its son. Biographies have the honor to Vermont. It matters not, henceforth he is Admiral George Dewey of the United States. That's his size.

General D. McCall Gregg of Reading, Pa., who has offered his services to the government, was a graduate of West Point in 1855, and after taking part in lively campaigns against Indians he entered the civil war, with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry, and won promotion so rapidly that on November 29, 1862, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and was brevetted major general on August 1, 1864. It was under General Gregg's gallant leadership that the cavalry of the Sixth corps turned the tide of battle at Gettysburg on the third day of the fight, repulsing a much superior force under General Stuart. Throughout the battle the fall of General Gregg was the most conspicuous figure on the field. He is now 65 years old and is a man of commanding presence and splendid vigor.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont of New York bears the name and some of the fighting blood of the victor of Lake Erie. Desiring to participate in the present war as a commissioned officer, he offers to construct a war vessel at his own expense and tender it to the government, officered, manned and fully equipped for active service. The type of vessel to be constructed is not definitely stated, but is presumed to be a formidable torpedo boat destroyer, as that is the only class of war ship that could be built in short order. The only condition Mr. Belmont imposes is that he be assigned to command of the new vessel and to select his officers and crew. Mr. Belmont is a graduate of Annapolis and is undoubtedly competent for the command.

## WHEAT IS KING.

The next two months are likely to be a most exciting time in the grain market. The fact is that the war, rather than being a serious interruption to the transportation of cereals to Europe, has brought the people of that continent to a